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Goose creek hatchment, viz: quarterly 1st and 4th a bend cotised charged with an annulet (Pryor ?); 2^d and 3^d six leopards faces, 3, 2 & 1 (Izard). Crest: a Dolphin embowed. The crest shews the arms to be those of Izard, and the transposed position of the quarterings is probably due to the seal having been engraved direct and so reversing the impression. This seal may have been that of Ralph Izard, esq: the first comer (whose mother appears to have been an heiress of the Pryors) and seems to shew that the hatchment (probably copied from its impression) is of earlier date than was generally supposed and was probably used at the funeral of this Hon Ralph Izard in 1743 rather than at that of his grandson Hon: Ralph Izard in 1804.—L. C.

Queries.

CORDES.—Who was the father of Mary Cordes, second wife of the second Daniel Huger (1688—)?—Mrs. Jefferson Davis Jordan, 452 Oak Street, Chattanooga, Tenn.

PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

PUBLICATIONS OF THE AMERICAN JEWISH HISTORICAL SOCIETY.
Number 9. 1901.

Contains, besides the minutes of the eighth and ninth annual meetings of the Society and the address of the president of the Society, Dr. Cyrus Adler, a frontispiece "View of the Jews' Savanna in Surinam", eleven contributions to American Jewish history, and notes, necrology, index, constitution, and list of members. The most interesting to South Carolinians of the leading articles is Mr. Leon Hübner's sketch of Francis Salvador. While Mr. Hübner's sketch is interesting there is really nothing new in it and it is filled with inaccuracies that might easily have been corrected could the sketch have been revised by someone familiar with the history of South Carolina.

In foot-note 5. page 111, Mr. Hühner says: "Mr. Kohn, the editor of the *News and Courier*, of Columbia, S. C., has called my attention to the interesting fact that the Library of the College of Charleston possesses the original grant of arms to Francis Salvador, grand father of this Francis from the Herald's College, London. 'It was granted to Mr. Salvador, and afterwards came into the possession of the late Judge Mitchell King, who presented it to the College Library.' "

The inaccuracy of that paragraph is apparent. Mr. Kohn is not editor of the *News and Courier* and that paper is not "of Columbia, S. C.", and Mr. Kohn's letter heads show enough to guide aright an accurate chronicler. We will let the grant of arms speak for itself. It tells the history of the founder of the English branch of Salvador's family and might have been used to advantage by Mr. Hühner:

"TO ALL AND SINGULAR to whom these Presents shall come John Austis Esq^r Garter Principal King of Arms, and Stephen Martin Leake Esq^r Clarenceux King of Arms, send Greeting. WHEREAS Francis Salvador of London Merchant, hath represented unto the Right Honourable Thomas Earl of Effingham, Deputy (with the Royal approbation) to the most Noble Edward Duke of Norfolk, Earl Marshal and Hereditary Marshal of England that he is the Son of Joseph Salvador, late of Amsterdam, Merchant deceased, after whose death coming over into England, and settling here, he was Enfranchised, and made a free Denison, by Letters Patent dated at Westminster, the Twenty fourth Day of April. in the Fifth Year of his late Majesty: And that his said Father during his Life, did constantly bear and use for his Arms, Vert a Lyon Rampant, between three Flowers de Lys Or, and for his Crest a Demi Lyon Gules, langued and Armed Azure holding between his Paws a like flower de Lys, which said Arms he hath likewise continued to bear, as his Father did, But as he cannot produce such Authentick proofs of his Right thereto as the Laws of Arms require, hath therefore prayed his Lordship Warrant for our Granting, and Exemplifying, to him and his Descendants, and likewise to all the Descendants of his said Father Joseph Salvador deceased, the said Arms, or with such Variation as may be necessary; And that the same so Exemplified may be entred upon Record among the Gentry of this Realm, in the College of Arms. And FORASMUCH as his Lordship being satisfied of the truth of the Premises, did by Warrant under his hand and Seal bearing date the Nineteenth Day of March One Thousand and Seven Hundred and Forty four, Order and direct us, to Grant such Arms and Crest accordingly NOW KNOW YE that We the said Garter and Clarenceux Kings of Arms, in Pursuance of the said Warrant. and by Virtue and Authority of the Letters Patent of our several Officers, to each of us respectfully granted, under the Great Seal of Great Britain, do by these Presents, Grant, Exemplify and Confirm, unto the said Francis Salvador, the aforesaid Arms and Crest that is to say, Vert a Lyon Rampant, between three Flowers de Lys Or. and for his Crest a Demi Lyon Gules

langued and Armed Azure, holding between his Paws a like Flower de Lys as in the Margin hereof are more Lively Depicted, To be borne by him the said Francis Salvador and his Descendants, and likewise by the Descendants of his Father Joseph Salvador, lawfully begotten, with their due Differences, according to the practice and Law of Arms, without the Let or Interruption of any person or persons Whatsoever, IN WITNESS whereof, we the said Garter and Clarenceux, have hereunto set our Hands, and Affixed the Seals of our Offices, the First day of June in the Eighteenth Year of the Reign of our Sovereign Lord George the Second, by the Grace of God, King of Great Britain, France and Ireland, Defender of the Faith &c And in the Year of our Lord God One Thousand Seven Hundred and Forty-Five.

John Austis Garter

S Martin Leake Clarenceux

Principal King of Arms

King of Arms"

The grantee of these arms and his sons Jacob and Joseph Salvador were all wealthy merchants of London. In 1752 Joseph Salvador purchased one hundred thousand acres of land in what subsequently became (1768) Ninety Six District, S. C. The earthquake in Lisbon and the failure of the Dutch East India Company financially embarrassed Joseph Salvador, and his nephew and son-in-law, Francis Salvador (son of Jacob), removed to South Carolina.

He was one of the creditors of his father-in-law, and probably came to America the first of the year 1774 for the purpose of reimbursing himself from the lands in Ninety Six District.

May 17, 1774, Joseph Salvador, of London, for £1611, current money of South Carolina, by "Richard Andrews Rapley his true and lawful attorney for the purpose Constituted and Appointed in and by a Certain deed or Letter of Attorney bearing Date on or about the Sixth Day of october" 1773, sold to "Francis Salvador late of Twickenham in the County of Middlesex but now of the Province aforesaid Esqr 921 acres of land from the one hundred thousand acres before mentioned. (Mesne Conveyance Office, Ch. Co., Book M 4, p. 286.)

May 31, 1774, Joseph Salvador, of London, "by Richard Andrews Rapley his true and Lawful Attorney for the Purpose Duly Constituted and Appointed" * * * "by a Certain Deed or Letter of Attorney bearing Date on or about the Sixth Day of October" 1773, mortgaged to Francis Salvador of the Province of South Carolina, * * * "in consideration of seven thousand pounds Lawfull money of the said Province" * * * "All that Parcel or Tract of Land Containing five thousand One hundred & Sixty five Acres More or Less Situate Lying and being above a place called Ninety-Six in the said Province being part of one hundred Thousand Acres of Land Granted by his Late Majesty King George the Second in Two Tracts of Fifty Thousand Acres of Land each On or about the Twenty Second Day of June Anno Domini One Thousand Seven Hundred And Fifty Two to William Livingstone Esquire and his Associates in Fe Simple and now belonging to the said Joseph Salvador." (M. C. O., Ch. Co., Book O 4, p. 12

On page 111, speaking of the arrival in South Carolina of Francis Salvador, Mr. Hühner says: "He probably brought some wealth with him, for it is related that when he left England, his cousin, Mrs. Mendes da Costa, gave up a part of her marriage settlement to furnish funds for the expedition." The story probably had its foundation in the facts given in the following:

By indenture of lease and release bearing date the 23d and 24th of February, 1775, "Joseph Salvador late of Lime Street London but then of the Parish of Saint James Westminster in the County of Middlesex Esqr of the first Part" * * "Rebecca Mendes Da Costa of the Second Part" and David Græme and John Lewis Gervais, of Charles Town, S. C., of the third part, "In order to Enable the sd Rebecca Mendes Da Costa her heirs and assigns to raise and satisfy to herself or themselves Certain sums of money in the sd Indenture of release Mentioned the sa Joseph Salvador granted and Conveyed unto and to the use of the sa Rebecca Mendes Da Costa" * * * "a Certain Piece or Parcel of land situate in the sd Province" containing 20,000 acres, "upon Trust to sell and Mortgage the same."

On March 8, 1775, "Rebecca Mendes Da Costa of Street Buildings London", widow, "in order and to the intent that all acts and matters and Things Necessary in Consequence of the sd Indenture of Release, be done in America by me or my agent or otherwise on my behalf be done accordingly have made ordained Nominated Constituted and appointed and in my Place and Stead Put" * * * "Francis Salvador of Coronaca in sd Province Esqr and in case of the Death or absence from the said Province of the sd Francis Salvador then the before Named David Græme to be my true and Lawful Mottorney and substitute" * * "to Contract and agree with any Person or Persons whomsoever for the absolute sale and Disposal of all or any Part of the sd Piece of land." (M. C. O., Ch. Co., Book R 4, p. 430.)

On page 112: "Such was the esteem in which he was held that when he had been but a year in the Colony he was elected a member of the General Assembly of South Carolina". That is not true. No election for members of the Commons House of Assembly (not General Assembly, for there was none) ever took place in South Carolina while Salvador was a resident of the Province. The last election held prior to the independent government established March 26, 1776, was held the latter part of 1772—before Salvador came to South Carolina—and the first election for the General Assembly created by the constitution of 1776 took place in October 1776—after Salvador's death. Salvador was, however, a deputy to both of the Provincial Congresses held in South Carolina prior to the constitution of 1776.

On page 115: "The second Provincial Congress of South Carolina was held at Charlestown in November, 1775." The *first session* of the second Provincial Congress was held then.

And again, on page 117: "The general assembly of South Carolina met again in March, 1776." No, the second session of the second Provincial Congress was held in February and March 1776, and this

Congress resolved itself into a General Assembly upon the adoption of the Constitution, March 26, 1776.

On page 120, speaking of Williamson's Cherokee expedition of 1776: "Williamson and Salvador were at the head of an expedition against Tories and Indians." Salvador was only serving as a volunteer, although Williamson doubtless sought his advice. The expedition was under the command of Col. Williamson, of the Ninety Six militia regiment, and Capt. Felix Warley, commanding a detachment of the 3d Regiment. On page 115 "Committee of Safety" is given for Council of Safety; on page 113 Ninety Six District is written "Ninety-six District"; on page 111 Coronaca is spelled "Coroneka"; on pp. 115 and 119 Cuninghame is "Cunningham"; on page 118 Loocock is "Locock", Rapley is "Raply" and country is "county", and on page 120 Farrar is "Farar".

After the Revolution Joseph Salvador came to South Carolina to live, and died in Charleston, as will be seen by the following evidences:

"Yesterday died, JOSEPH SALVADORE, Esq; aged 86 years. He was formerly a most eminent merchant in England, being one of those who furnished that government with a million of money in two hours notice, during the rebellion in the year 1745; and likewise was one of the greatest land holders in this country."—*The Charleston Morning Post and Daily Advertiser*, Saturday, Dec. 30, 1786.

The will of "Joseph Salvador of Jermyn Street in the Parish of Saint James Westminster in the County of Middlesex Esquire" made Oct. 7, 1782, gave all real estate in Great Britain and South Carolina to his daughters Abigail Salvador, Elisebah Salvador, Sosannah otherwise Susannah Salvador, and William Stevens, of London, packer; mentioned daughter Judith Mendes Da Costa, and "daughter Sarah Salvador widow of Francis Salvador Esquire", grandson Jacob Salvador (legacy when 21) and grand-daughters. A codicil was annexed at Charleston, S. C., Nov. 11, 1786, which gave £100 to Beth Elohim Unvey Shallom, £20 to the German Jewish Congregation known as Beth Elohim, and £100 to his clerk Michael Hart. Will proved January 5, 1787, before Charles Lining, Ordinary of Charleston District.

The following is the record on his tombstone in an obscure burying ground in Charleston [the dashes show where the right edge of the slab is broken]:

Sacred to the memory—
Isurune Rodrigues other—
Joseph Salvodore of Coro—
Fort 96 in the Province of—
Carolina and late of Tootu—
in the Kingdom of Grate B—
He was one of the Elders—
of the Portugese Jewish—
He like wise was F. R. S.—

Governor of several Ho—
 He was a respectable—
 bearing misfortunes with—
 & resignation to the will of—
 Almighty God trusting in h—
 Departed this transitory lif—
 Eve of a Sabbath 8 of—
 5547 which answers—
 of December 1786—
 May his soul en—

SIX DECADES IN TEXAS, OR MEMOIRS OF FRANCIS RICHARD LUBBOCK, Governor of Texas in war-time, 1861-63. Edited by C. W. Raines. Austin, 1900.

Governor Lubbock was born in Beaufort, S. C., October 16, 1815, and was a son of Dr H. T. W. Lubbock, a practicing physician of that town. Soon after the birth of his son Dr. Lubbock removed to Charleston, and the future "Grand old Man" of Texas grew up amid the classic influences of this picturesque old city. The first chapter is devoted by Gov. Lubbock to his life in South Carolina—in Charleston and Hamburg—and is very interesting.

In 1834 young Lubbock removed from Hamburg to New Orleans and began the drug business as junior member of the firm of Ketchum and Lubbock. In December 1836 another move was made. This time to the young republic of Texas. He settled down to business in the new town of Houston at the beginning of the year 1837. The rest of the story is most fascinating. Texas has had a most exciting and romantic history and Gov. Lubbock has lived through most of it and helped to make more of it than any other living man, and now at the age of eighty-six he still takes a lively interest in the history and public affairs of the great State which he helped to make and defend, while at the same time not forgetting the old State that is proud of the son she produced. He is one of the vice-presidents of the Texas State Historical Association and a member of the South Carolina Historical Society. His first wife was Miss Adele Baron, a French Creole of New Orleans, but his present wife, like himself, is a native of South Carolina. She was Miss Sarah Elizabeth Black, a daughter Hon. James A. Black, a member of the 28th and 29th Congresses from South Carolina.

BIRDS OF NORTH AND MIDDLE AMERICA. By Robert Ridgway. Issued as Bulletin No. 50 of the United States National Museum. Washington, 1901.

Documents relating to territorial administration, 1778-1790. Issued as No. 32 of American History Leaflets,

edited by A. B. Hart and Edward Channing, of Harvard University. New York : A. Lovell & Co., 1901.

Transactions of the Kansas State Historical Society, 1897-1900. Vol. VI. Edited by George W. Martin, Secretary. Topeka, 900.

Proceedings of the American Antiquarian Society, April 24, 1901. Worcester, 1901.

Annual Report of the Smithsonian Institute, 1900.

A Finding List of Genealogies and Local History in the Syracuse Public Library, Syracuse, N. Y.

Chapter, Constitution and By-Laws of the Oneida Historical Society at Utica. 1901.

A List of Books, Pamphlets and Maps received at the Library of the Department of State between January 1st and June 30th, 1901.

Monthly bulletins of books added to the Public Library of the City of Boston, October, November and December, 1901.

A Critical Examination [in part] of Pennybacker's Life of General George G. Meade. By Henry H. Humphreys, Tivoli, N. Y., 1901.

Tracts No. 58, 59, 60, and 61 of the Indian Rights Association, Philadelphia.

The Sewanee Review for October, 1901.

One of the leading contributions is an appreciative review, by Prof. D. D. Wallace, of the three books on the history of South Carolina so far brought out by Gen. Edward McCrady. Another of the leading contributions is "A Study of Matthew Arnold," by Mr. Ludwig Lewisohn, of Charleston.

Publications of the Southern History Association for November, 1901.

In closing a review of Gen. McCrady's *History of South Carolina in the Revolution, 1775-1780*, the editor observes: "It is gratifying to note that the closing words of the task promise another volume, to complete the story of the Revolution, in which Gen. McCrady indicates that he will not be a blind eulogist of Greene. It is unfortunate that the mass of manuscript material from Greene is not in print, so that Gen. McCrady could have the evidence from both sides to aid him in preserving an

impartial poise." Gen. McCrady has had the use of a great mass of manuscript and published material from both sides. He has Greene's own view of almost every subject treated, and there is no use to write of "preserving an impartial poise" until the work proposed appears, to speak for itself.

The Virginia Magazine of History and Biography for October, 1901.

The West Virginia Historical Magazine for October, 1901.

The New-England Historical and Genealogical Register for October, 1901.

The Essex Institute Historical Collections for October, 1901.

The New York Genealogical and Biographical Record for October, 1901.

The Pennsylvania Magazine of History and Biography for October, 1901.

Contains a hitherto unpublished letter from George Washington to Lt. Col. John Laurens, dated "Hd Qrs Passaic Falls 13th Oct. 1780", in which the General discusses Arnold's treason to his staff officer, but not so fully as did Lt. Col. Tilghman in his letter of Sept. 22, 1780, given elsewhere in this magazine.

The American Catholic Historical Researches for October, 1901.

The "Old Northwest" Genealogical Quarterly for October, 1901.

The Iowa Historical Record for October, 1901.

Annals of Iowa for October, 1901.

The Washington Historian for April, 1901.